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NO NOTICE of exonymous communications. We do not return those rejected, which neathers, cheapness, and

ADVERTISETIENTS removed every they.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Last Days of Pompus-PROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-OTHELLO-WHO

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Sr. Curso-

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Six Degree

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Road to Ruin-

AMEFICAN MUSEUM - Afternoon - DANCING BARRER-NE TEOUSAND MILLINERS. Evening - LONDON ASSURANCE CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-Ermorian

WOOD'S MINSTREIS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

CIRCUS, 37 BOWERY-EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

GEORAMA, 580 Broadway-Banyard's Panorama of the Holy Land.

HELLER'S SOTREE'S MYSTERIEUSES, 530 9re HOPE CHAPEL, Broadway .- GRAND CONCERT.

METROPOLITAN HALL .- GRAND CONCERT

New York, Thursday, February 24, 1853.

The Cunard steamer Arabia arrived yesterday from Liverpool, with late and very important news. An insurrection had broken out at Milan, but had been suppressed by the Austrian troops. There are various conflicting accounts regarding the émeute, but all agree in the fact of the failure of the revolutionists. The conspiracy seems to have been wide spread, and Mazzini and Kossuth have done everything to encourage the movement. The late Roman Triumvir issued a very spirited manifesto, and the Hungarian seconded his efforts in a proclamation to his countrymen in the Austrian army, exhorting them to desert their ranks and join in the outbreak. Looking calmly and dispassionately on the whole movement, we are decidedly of opinion that the proceedings have been ill-judged and rash. It was

nopportune, and could not possibly have succeed ed, for the concentration of the troops of the despots along the Turkish and Italian border, since the outbreak of the Montenegrine war is a stumbling block to revolutions in Italy or Hungary. And now that the attempt has failed, the Italian people will be made to feel still more severely the pangs of slavery. From the other portions of the continent of Europe the news is unimportant. In Great Britain, the dullness which hung over politics has been relieved by the opening of Parliament, and Lord John Russell's declaration regarding the intended measures of government. Education is made a promi ment subject, and reform is promised. The Chancel-lor of the Exchequer reserves his adget till after Easter. From India we learn that Pegu is to be formally annexed, and measures are to be taken to exe cute that intention. The whole news is of a very in

another page. The Arabia's news produced no change on our cotton market. It came to hand too late in the day for its effect on breadstuffs to be developed. After its receipt, flour was held at six to twelve cents per barrel higher; good corn and prime wheat were also held firmer, without transactions of moment after the publication of the news.

teresting character, and will be found, in extenso, in

The steamship Niagara did not leave her moor ings yesterday, in consequence of Capt. Judkins and the pilot of the Arabia reporting that the sea was breaking so heavily on the bar that it was not safe to oss it. She will sail at daylight this morning.

considerable interest. We have commented upon the news in another column.

Politicians continue to flock into Washington in numbers that are countless, and the cry is "still they come." Should the tide continue much longer, there will hardly be standing, let alone sleeping, room for them in that city. We elsewhere give some interesting information concerning the movements of Gen. Pierce and the myriads of anxious expectants around him, the latest cabinet rumors, &c.

Gen. Pierce's acceptance of the office of President was yesterday announced in both branches of Congress, by the members of the joint committee appointed to wait upon him. The brief and appropriate speech of the President elect will be found in the report of the House proceedings. Consul Sharkey, at Havana, or any United States Judge, was afterwards empowered by the Senate to deliver the oath of office to the Hon. W. R. King, the Vice President elect on or after the 4th of March.

After granting two or three pensions, one of them for the widow of the brave Col. Dade, the Senate took up and spent nearly the whole day on the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. Gwin's amendment for an an propriation of \$200,000 for an exploration and survey for a railroad to the Pacific, was ruled out of order; and another, authorizing the President to accept the services of the troops raised by Florida to expel the Seminole Indians, was rejected. The proposition to repeal so much of the act of 1842 as places the superintendence of armories under military officers, was approved, as was also an amendment appropriating \$1.134.000 for the fortification of various places-including \$500,000 for San Francisco.

The House spent the morning hour upon the Re ciprocity bill, but it was a mere waste of time, for it is too late in the day for the Senate to act upon it even should it pass the House, of which there is hardly a probability. The debate, however, gives us a pretty good idea of the feeling in different quarters upon the subject. During the afternoon various amendments were made to the Indian Appropriation bill.

After their sumptuous entertainment at the Washington birthday dinner at Troy, the members of the New York Legislature yesterday assembled, with the probable determination of doing nothing for the benefit of their constituents, and succeeded in ac-

complishing their object. If you wish to enjoy a rich repast, read the report of the proceedings in what is termed the Free Democratic State Convention, held at Syracuse yesterday, which appears to have been a general gathering of the chief disciples of all the ites, isms, and ists, including Maineacs, with which the country abounds. Fred. Douglass. Rev. Antoinette Brown. Gerrit S, with, and other leading functionaries of the congle meration of extraordinary fraternities, were in ecstacies, and passed resolutions characterising slavery as piracy, land reform as a thing devoutiy to be wish ed for, Mouor dealing as abominable, and distinctions with regard to sex or color as things wholly unknown to them. Those concerned in the conviction of Enoch Reed, one of the Jerry rescuers, of course are looked upon with the most ineffable scorn; and these free democrats express their regret that all the accosed parties did not manfully plead guilty

Rev. Mr. May, in the heat of excitement, declared that they were the real rescuers of Jerry, and as such, should be indicted in preference to anybody else. In this every sane man will doubtless agree with them. While declaring Reed to be a martyr, they avoided to complete the story, by frankly ac knowledging that it was through their instrumentality-through the chicanery of the pretended friends of the colored race-that Reed, like many other negroes before him, was placed in his present position. Martyrs of this kind constitute the capital stock upon which the abolitionists trade— without them they would have no means of getting up excitements. Hence their boisterous rejoicings whenever they are lucky enough to get a poor, simple minded negro in trouble. Funds can lmost always be raised to get one of these mock philanthropists out of difficulty; but when a free negro is caught in a misdemeanor, wo betide him The colored people, in this State at least, are begin ning to comprehend this system of double-dealing practised by their pretended white friends, and no doubt the acknowledgments of Messrs. Smith and May will not be lost upon them. Reed is punished, while the real mischief makers, according to their own confession, go unpunished. Do not fail to read the proceedings of the convention. Rencontres are becoming quite fashionable in

Washington. Our regular correspondent gives a sketch of a fight which took place at the Treasury Department yesterday.

The democrats of Connecticut yesterday assembled m State convention, and re-nominated the old State ticket, atthe , ead hich is Governor T. H. Sey-

Hon. Nelson Barriere, member of the present Con gress, was yesterday nominated for Governor of Ohio, by the Whig State Convention. Candidates for other State offices were also selected by the same

The New Jersey Legislature has rejected both the Anti-Liquor and Air Line Railroad bills. One about counterbalances the other.

Although the employers of nearly three thousand workmen in Baltimore still refuse to give the increased wages asked for, the latter stand firm, and declare their determination not to go work till their demands are complied with.

We publish communications from our correspondent at Laguna de Terminos, dated on the 29th and 30th of January, brought by the bark Thales, arrived yesterday, which convey a very amusing picture of the games of the revolutionists and counterrevolutionists in Mexico. However, it would seem that now some sort of order is about to rise out of the chaos of contending factions. Cevallos, the temporary President, has followed his predecessor, Arista, and virtually confessed his inability to contend with the hostile elements reigning in the country, by resigning, and making his congé to the people. Our Havana correspondent notices the fact of another delegation proceeding to Santa Anna, and the strong probability is that the old Dictator will again assume the reins of government, until the whole comedy of errors is played out, and the natural denouement takes place.

We have received a file of papers from Nassau, N. P., extending down to the 5th inst.; but the only item of interest that we can find regarding that colony is, that Dr. Clutsam, the medical surveyor, had returned from Eleuthera, and reported that there had been three hundred and seven cases of cholera in that district, and forty-seven deaths. A vessel had arrived with late dates from Port au Platte and Turks Islands, from which we learn that the former place was in a healthy condition, and that the Legislature of Turks Islands was to have again assembled on the 8th inst.

Twenty-six members of the Common Council appeared before the Superior Court yesterday, and entered into their own recognizances, in the sum of \$500 each, to appear on Saturday morning to receive sentence for violating an injunction order, issued to restrain them from granting a line of railroad in Broadway. Attachments were, at the ame time, issued against six other members of the Boards; and the whole of the City Fathers will be disposed of together on Saturday. Sir Lucius O'Trigger consoled Bob Acres with the assurance that, in the event of his being shot, "there was snug lying n the Abbey." Cheer up, Aldermen. There are comfortable quarters, but no tea room, in Eldridge

Ex-Chief Justice Jones occupied the entire of yesterday in arguing the Broadway Railway injunction case before the Supreme Court, a full report of which, in consequence of the arrival of European and other news, we are compelled to delay until to-morrow-Coroner Hilton held a very lengthened investigation, at the City Hospital, yesterday afternoon, into the circumstances connected with the death of Mary Neil. The deceased was dreadfully burned The intelligence brought from Havana by the house, No. 38h Oak street, last Monday evening, and steamship Black Warrior possesses many features of | it was imagined that her husband, Peter O'Neil, had set fire to her dress, with the malicious intent of taking her life. He was held in custody. It appeared, from the testimony, that the deceased was of very intemperate habits, and had been drinking upon the day in question, when she fell against the stove, which was capsized, and the burning coals scattered upon her clothes. The jury found a verdict of accidental burning, when Mr. O'Neil was immediately discharged. The unfortunate woman was about thirty years of age, and a native of Ireland.

A man, named Charles McFeeny, died yesterday evening in the City Hospital, from a dreadful injury which he received at the iron foundry of Mr. Ry der, situate in Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue. It appears that a large quantity of melting metal fell upon him, when the mass was hot from the furnace, and scalded him from head to foot in a most shocking manner. The scalp of the head, and skin of almost the entire body, were totally destroyed by the fiery liquid.

Anne Donnelly died in the City Hospital, yesterday, from the effect of a compound fracture of her leg, which she sustained, as she stated, in an endeavor to protect herself from the attack of two men who attempted to violate her person, in Reade street, on the night of the 6th instant. The deceased said hat in the struggle a quantity of lumber fell upon her and broke her leg, when the men ran away. The injured limb was amputated previous to her

THE CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON .- The trip of the Ericsson. from New York to Washington, has furnished additional evidence of the success of Captain Ericsson's invention-a success which seems to meet the most sanguine expectations of those having an interest in her. She left the Hook at 94 o'clock on Wednesday morning, in a very heavy gale from the southeast, in which she could make no use whatever of canvass. In such a severe test of her powers. her performances were extremely gratifying. It would have required a power of propulsion equal to nine or ten miles an hour in still water. to have enabled her to proceed to sea at all in that gale. Her wheels made six and a half revolutions a minute, and she must have progressed at a fair rate, as she made the distance to the mouth of the Potomac in seventy-three hours, having, moreover, run out to sea eighty miles. After the wind changed, she ran in against a strong wind from the northwest, which blew from Wednesday night through Thursday. This performance sets at rest all doubts and objections as to the ability of the Ericsson to make head against a strong wind and heavy sea. The caloric experiment has been, therefore, signally successful. When steam was first applied to vessels, as a propelling power, the average speed attained was four miles an hour; but already the Eriesson has made a speed equal to that of the average of the ocean steamers, viz:nine miles an hour. It is therefore rational to believe that the new motive power may attain

Nearly a century has elapsed since William Paterson, a Scottish merchant of great energy and considerable wealth, planned the gigantic scheme of connecting the Pacific and Atlantic oceans by means of a city, which should extend from the eastern to the vestern shore of the Isthmus of Darien. Sedaced by the earnestness and talent of the young adventurer, British capitalists were induced to take stock in the project, and a goodly company of volunteers sailed from Sectland, to lay the foundations of the "City of Darien." We need not remind our readers how disease thinned, internal dissensions weakened, and famine crushed the emigrants; or recall to their memory the painful image of the baffled projector-broken in spirit, widowed, and bowed by bodily suffering-as he returned home, one of the few survivors of the expedition. In alluding to a story which is now as familiar to the novel reader as to the student of history, we have rather desired to draw attention to the site and nature of Paterson's schemes, than to the melancholy fate of their author-to illustrate by a rapid glance at the present projects of inter-oceanic communication, the enormous strides which America and the world have made, since Great Britain was thrown into a ferment by a scheme for building a city which should overlook two oceans, and approximate to the received ideas of an earthly paradise.

No less than seven lines of communication have been traced across the strip of land which connects the northern and southern continents Two cross Mexico. The first (by which we received, on Monday, dates from San Francisco to the 2d inst.) was surveyed by Colonel Ramsey and a party of engineers last summer. They reported that the Mescala was, or might easily be made, navigable for a considerable distance; that if a line of steamers ran from its mouth to the head of the river navigation, and there connected with land conveyances, Vera Cruz could be reached three days after leaving the Pacific. Steamers have not yet been placed on the Mescala, and the mail which Colonel Ramsey has contracted to carry, now crosses Mexico from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. Five days are allowed by the contract for this portion of the journey but our readers need not be informed that even the three days estimated as the length of the transit by the Mescala will soon be reduced, by the aid of railroads, dredging machines, and other time-saving contrivances. Whether, indeed, the Mescala route might not be advantageously superseded altogether by a railroad from Acapulco to Vera Cruz, through Puebla. and thus the long inland journey cut down to some 350 miles, is a question which Col. Ramsey and his associates will be better able to answer than ourselves. Natural obstacles may render a railroad impossible; but if it could be made, we think the prospect of Acapulco becoming the great Pacific seaport for our Australian commerce, is a strong inducement to make the

The second line, in geographical order, is the Tehuantepec route. This has been already so often brought before the public, that every one is familiar with its history. Thanks to the Senate, the newspapers, and Mr. Benton, Don José de Garay and Peter Hargous are old acquaintances. All the world knows that Mr. Mason's warlike report fell harmlessly on the heads of the Mexican government. President Arista, poor fellow, had his hands too full at home to mind our threats. A Mexican association, styled the Guanajuato Company, obtained he grant which Hargous claimed in vain. For a short while hopes were entertained that the road would be built; but Mexican sluggishness and Mexican poverty have not become proverbs without reason. Whether the Guanajuato Company declined to aid the government-whether they had no money to give, or whether President Cevallos is a better judge of national character than his predecessor-we cannot say; but certain it is that the Mexican grantees have fared no better than Garay himself. The grant has been assigned to Mr. Sloo. We may form a him, and to which he owes his victory over his American and Mexican competitors, from the fact that he has already paid \$300,000 into the Mexican treasury, and has agreed to pay a further sum, of equal amount, at a fixed periodthese loans to be repaid to him out of the twenty per cent which the Mexican government reserves to itself on the net profits of the road. We augur well of this arrangement. In point of fact, all the troubles of Mexico spring from one source-poverty. If the government had a flourishing exchequer at command, there is no reason why Mexico should not be as tranquil as any of the Central American States. If Mr. Sloo can supply the Mexican authorities with money to govern the country, it is probable that they will sustain him in the enjoyment of the grant, and thus the road will be built. This is the main

thing. The Nicaragua route from San Juan del Norte o the Pacific, is the next in order. Of its present business, we need not speak; and even without the proposed ship canal, the advantages of this route would always command a considerable traffic. As soon as the \$30,000,000, which it is estimated the canal will cost, are expended, we shall be in a position to judge of its peculiar merits; meanwhile, the company have the start of their competitors, and will only have themselves to blame if they are beaten in the race.

Further south, on the disputed territory, at the bend in the isthmus, surveyors are now employed in examining the practicability of an inter-oceanic canal, and we may shortly expect to hear of their decision. Following the course of the Chiriqui river, the proposed canal would strike the Pacific south of Golfo Dolce, and relig as heartily as ever an assassin over might serve as a boundary line between Costa Rica and New Granada.

The Panama route, if it were deserted to-morrow, would have no reason to complain of fortune. An unwholesome desert in 1847, in five years it has risen to be one of the greatest thoroughfares on this continent, has built up a flourishing city at either terminus, and given life to a large extent of territory. The proprietors of the steamers on the route have realized large fortunes, and a whole army of Indians and natives have carned a profitable livelihood, where remunerative labor was comparatively unknown. Aspinwall and Panama are living proofs of its

The two remaining routes are as yet mere chemes, possessing what feasibility, our readers must judge. The first is the inter-oceanic canal across the isthmus at Darien-Paterson's old scheme, in short-which an English company propose to build, at an expense of seventy-five millions of dollars. A mere bagatelle this, to the merchant princes of Leadenhall and Lombard streets; but a tolerably large amount to be expended in a project of so hazardous a nato the charges against them. Cernt canta and i the highest rate of speed ever secured by scann I take. New discoveries and layentions are, how-

ever, so prodigiously increasing the power of ms_i, that undertakings which seemed visionary a few years ago, are now very easy matters; and we think we may venture to look forward to the success of the Atlantic and Pacific Junc-

tion Canal Company. Finally, it is proposed to construct an interoceanic canal through the northern extremity of South America. A corps of engineers is now engaged in surveying the course of the Atrato. with a view to ascertain whether a communicatior might not be opened between its waters and those of the Napipi. Should their surveys bring to light no insurmountable obstacles, it is beyond a doubt that money will be forthcoming for the construction of the work.

Seven inter-oceanic routes, where a couple of years ago a footpath for mules was the only means of transit, are a striking commentary no the progress of the age. We wish them all success. The Pacific trade will, we are confiden, soon afford business for as many more.

IIPORTANT FROM CUBA-MORE OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN VESSELS .- The steamer Black Warrior which arrived in this port yesterday, from Havana, brings us our regular and other correspordence from that city, comprising the latest in elligence. This correspondence we give in another portion of our columns, and direct the atention of our readers to it, as much of it will le found highly interesting and important.

The feature of most peculiar interest in this ews, is the fact of a British war frigate firing nto an American merchant vessel, sailing with cargo of rice from Savannah to Cuba. The laster of the bark on which the outrage was ommitted-the Martha Ann-gives the particlars of the affair, and demands to be informed wether he is obliged to keep his colors flying, ad if English ships of war are to be recognized ashaving the right to fire into American vesses. These are pertinent questions, and we refe them for response to the government at Washington. These oft-repeated acts of highhaded arrogance, perpetrated by British war vesels against those sailing under our flag, in th sea of the Antilles, will soon come to be loked upon as mere matters of course, and the siple exercise of prescriptive right, if quick an efficient means are not taken to terminate th monstrous grievance. We call upon the admiistration to protect the citizens and vessels of he United States, thus subjected to be the

objects of English superciliousness, not only fromnjury but also from insult. Anther feature of intelligence which will excite ie indignation of the community, is the discorteous and vulgar conduct of Captain-Geneal Canedo towards Vice President King. The justrious invalid himself, felt and resented the unt of ordinary politeness exhibited towardsim by the Governor of Cuba, and, according tour correspondent, afterwards refused to see at individual, and retaliated on him by a conmptuous dismissal. General Canedo's poparity in this country has never been very flatring to him, and we opine that it will not be uch improved by the publication of the facicontained in our correspondent's letter.

TE TRIBUNE AND CHRISTIANITY .- The organ of cialism and infidelity in this city every oncin a while forgets its discretion, and comes outlunt with some attack upon Christianity or ;blic morals, which it is compelled to take bacor get around by the most adroit managemerof which it is capable. Thus, "one of the sistants" of the philosopher-in-chief, not longgo gave to the youthful readers of the progssive journal the following precious itent-

A disaguished English geologist recently stated, in contraction with a friend of ours, that among the result's which Layard and Rawlinson have been led been researches at Nineveh, is the following:

—Th' the prophecies of Daniel were undoubtedly write after the events to which they refer had take place, and that the whole of this book is probat to thing but a political satire! This, though suppresed by Layard, in his work, has been communiced to the London Aslatic Society, by Major Rawlion, and will probably soon appear in its published ansactions. In one of the works upon Egyptian troglyphics, recently published in Germany, whichas come under our notice, is a table of commandents copied from an inscription of the date of the er Pharaohs. These are more in number than the vish Decalogue, but some six or eight of them the vish Decalogue, but some six or eight of them

Tse, of course, attracted some attention Thallegations are simply ridiculous, but at the ame time they are pointed with the sharpest lice. It was seen that in printing them a st had been taken that was dangerous to the bscription list of the paper, and half a dozecolumns, more or less, have since appeared ir dence of their publication, as "simple items o' ielligence." This will not do. There is mt reader of the Tribune who believes that Mr. teeley or any one of his "assistants" would byerinted, as "intelligence," such an attack on buerism, abolitionism, or any of the peculiar imsof that paper, without some rejoinder as. tasuch things had been said a thousand times fire, and as often proved to be false; or, that was contemptible in view of the past experice of similar calumnies, to bring forward at a time anything of the sort, at least anonyously, or, indeed, without a bona fide demonration of its credibility and justice. We put to the Tribune directly :-- Would it have reodced any such conversation in a railroad ar, uring the late campaign, against General cot or Tom Corwin, or William H. Seward ca otective tariff, or at any time against woranrights, or Rochester knockings, or "associave industry," or the Maine law? Or, if undany circumstances compelled to such a publition, or even seeing statements so iniurious these parties, or these causes, in other jours, would it have failed to rebuke them by agals to experience and reason? No. no. The ibune clique seem to gloat over a point made apparently made, against the Christian a stdriven home to the heart of his victim.

Theoreration terned almost exclusively on the news broughy the Arabia, and the very quick trip she had made inglish merchants who attended 'Change seemed to be he best spirits at the results, but the Americans remin them that, as far as time was concerned some thollins steamers were still ahead of the Arabia, and, aid their speed be excelled, others could be built that ild still beat the English steamers. They also jocularemarked that it was best to let John Bull beat us noted then to keep up his spirits-that it was not good ave the winning side always in one direction.

Theas considerable talk about the flare up in Italy Some sidered that the movement was premature and partid hey say it should have been postponed a year or twonger, or until the people would have more sever tuffered from the present order of things; and that hould have been commenced simultaneously in all past the continent.

Ourman and French merchants were somewhat exciteout the news, and were divided in opinion as to it surneter and extent. The state of the foreign markstoved gratifying to operators in flour and grain, prettych the nature of the news regarding the great while cotton dealers reemed to have anticipated

Amelie arrivale vesterday at the Metropolitan were Sence Ameli de Yarbide, Mexico: Hon. John A. Col-ller, Menten, Col. Janes Course, Cho.

Po'see Intellig OPP CE-POLITICAL DIFFERENCES.

Before Justice Osborn. Yeste day afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the matter involving the snatching of a lot of printed circulars from the I roadway city despatch post office, prior to the last fall election, was commenced, on a hearing before the magistrate; and, in order that the reader may underderstand the case, we first insert a letter addressed to the Grand Jury by Mr. Peter Cooper. The letter speaks for itself:-

the case, we first insert a letter addressed to the Grand Jury by Mr. Peter Cooper. The letter speaks for itself:—
TO THE GRAND JURY OF THE COURT OF SESSIONS:—
Gentlemen—Previous to the last general election, over eighty thousand circulars, enclosed, with tickets, in scaled envelopes, directed to residents of this city, were deposited with James C. Harriott, the proprietor of the Broadway Post Office, for delivery. These circulars were prepared at the expense and under the direction of a number of gentlemen of this city, and were signed by my name as their chairman, and the whole work was superintended on their behalf by Nelson J. Waterbury. On the evening of Saturday, Oct. 30, 1852, as is notorious, nearly one-half of these circulars were forcibly seized and carried away from the Broadway Post Office by a party of men, at the head of whom was Daniel E. Sickles. The witnesses who can prove the robbery are James C. Harriott, John Post, John H. Asten, and Mr. Miller, who can be found at that place, No. 422 Broadway. Although two months have since elapsed, it is not known that any steps have been taken to punish the offence.

A number of the leading journals of this city have rebuked the delay, and I understand that some of my fellow citizens think that I am in some degree called upon to act in the premises. I am informed by Mr. Waterbury that soon after the offence, Mr. Harriott repeatedly declared his purpose to make a criminal complaint against the guilty parties, but that he now not only refuses to do so, but has prohibited one of his clerks, under penalty of loss of employment, from making an affidavit of the facts. (Here two lines of writting appear to have been enaced.) I therefore call upon the Grand Jury to inquire into the original offence, and thereupon take such action as may be required by law. Respectfully. PETER COOPER.

The above letter had been sent by the Grand Jury to the magistrate, for investigation, and accordingly witnesses have been subpcenaed. The only witness who appeared yesterday was:—

A. No, sir.
Q. Has Mr. Harriott ever made any complaint to you about any trespass on his premises, or any violence done to his person?
A. No, sir, he never has.

A. I did sign one written document, from which the printed ones were made.
Q. Were you on the evening of October 30, 1852, at Mr. Harriott's office? A. I was rot; I do not know Mr. Harriott personally.
Q. Do you know the purport of the matter erased in the locument marked A?

A. I recollect I objected to it at the time. It was some thing I objected to, and it was stricken out in my pre-

Sence. Q. Did you at any time give directions to whom those tickets or circulars should be directed?

A. No, but understood from Mr. Waterbury that he would direct them according to the representations first made, to the voters generally throuhout the city by name; that was the understanding and the reason I subscipled the money.

name; that was the understanding and the reason I subscribed the money.

Q. Have'you ever previous to this communication to the present Grand Jury, made any other?

A. No, sir: the written document which I signed was a circular, with the names of all the candidates of both parties attached; the same was given to Mr. Waterbury, as the manuscript copy for the printers; the cost of getting up the circulars, printing paper, and sther labor, was from \$1,500 up to \$2,500; the object was to lay the candidates for office, of both political parties, before the voters of the city.

Mr. Cooper being the only witness present for the prosecution, the magistrate took a recess in the case until some future day. Possibly on Friday, if any witnesses present themselves the investigation will be continued.

IN THE MATTER AGAINST GEORGE GAGE, CHARGED WITH BEING A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

WITH BEING A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

Before Justice Stuart.

On Monday we published the arrest of George Gage, on a charge preferred against him by George Robertshaw, of Cincinuati, with being a fugitive from justice from the city of Cincinuati, Ohio, where he is alleged to have passed two forged drafts, amounting to the sum of \$14,800.

Tuesday afternoon the case came up for a hearing, and Mr. James M. Smith, counsel for Mr. Gage, produced the following witnesses, who, it will appear, show conclusively that Mr. Robertshaw is mistaken in the identity of Mr. Gage, he swearing, to the best of his belief, that dage was in Cincinnati on the 14th day of December last, at which time he is alleged to have passed the forged drafts, when, according to the witness for the defence, Mr. Gage was in this sty during the whole of December. The first witness was

which time he is alleged to have passed the forged drafts, when, according to the witness for the defence, Mr. Gage was in this ty during the whole of December. The first witness was

John F. Gray, sworn, says—I am a clerk and an attorney in the office of Mr. James M. Smith, counsellor at law: I know Mr. George Gage, the defendant now present: on the 13th day of last December, about one o'clock of said day, Mr. Gage was with me at No. 1,112 Broadway, at the Ward Court, before Justice Willis, attending a suit in which Mr. Gage was a party defendant.

Cross examination—I have known/Mr. Gage for the last two years past; the complainant in the suit alluded to was a Mr. Karrigan; the cause had been adjourned to that day; I think I met Mr. Gage on that day at the court; I was is the court about half an hour; Mr. Gage was there the whole of the time; I fix the day by a memorandum book. (The book was exhibited in court, and the entry shown.) I left the court with Mr. Gage, and he left me at Twenty-fifth street; I think I saw Mr. Gage within a week prior to the 13th of December; I could not have recollected of seeing Mr. Gage on that particular day, had I not the memorandum book to refresh my memory; the personal appearance of Mr. Gage is a bout the same now as it was in December last; the memorandum entry was made in the book prior to the 13th day of December. Peck sworn, says—I am a broker, doing business at 134 Broadway. I have been eight veers, in the

December.

Albert T. Peck sworn, says—I am a broker, doing business at 174 Broadway; I have been eight years in the same place; I know Mr. Gage, the defendant in this case; bis personal appearance is the same now as it has been ans personal appearance is the same now as it has been for the last six months past; I think I saw Mr. Gage every day during the month of December last; he used to call in at my office every day, except Sunday; his letters were directed to be left at my office; I had given him autho-

in at my office every day, except Sunday; his letters were directed to be left at my office; I had given him authority to do so.

Cross examination—I had no pecuniary transaction with Mr. Gage; it was of no interest to me whether he called every day; I have a silent partner, named James Bach; I think a day might have passed over, but not two days, without his calling in at my office; the reason why, because if he had remained away a day we should at once believe his wife had given him the anticipated present; we were joking on the subject every day.

Adam Kritter, being sworn, says—I reside at the Howard House, corner of Maiden lane and Broadway; I am a Poather in the said hotel; I know Mr. Gage; he is a customer of mine; I shave him three times a week; in December last I feel confident that Mr. Gage was in my shop during that month, at least three times a week. When Mr. Gage leaves the city he generally requests me to put up some shaving things for his toilet; I think Mr. Gageleft the city some time last week.

Cross examination—Mr. Gage spoke to me yesterday about coming up here to testify; Mr. Gage has been a customer to the shop for three years. Q. In the press of business could Mr. Gage have been absent a week and you not have missed him? A. I don't think he could be absent without my knowledge.

Magistrate—Can you tell whether Mr. Gage was absent in October last?

A. I cannot tell; I cannot tell, either in September; but in November. I think he was in the city, in the latter

you not have missed min? A. I can't think he could be absent without my knowledge.

Magistrate—Can you tell whether Mr. Gage was absent in October last?

A. I cannot tell; I cannot tell, either in September; but in November, I think he was in the city, in the latter month, because he bought some pomatum; I know he was in the city on the 25th of December, because he bought some pomatum; I know he was in the city on the 25th of December, because he told me he had a Christmas present from his wife of a fine boy. Mr. Gage told me he wanted to prove by me that he paid his bill in December.

Martin Philbin sworn, says—I keep a livery stable in Iverity third street, near Sixth avenue; I know Mr. Gage; he keeps a horse at my stable and has done so since June last; in December last I saw Mr. Gage generally once or twice a day his residence is near my stable; I never missed him during that month.

Cross examined.—I recollect Mr. Gage to be away about a week ago; I do not recollect his being absent a week in August last; I don't think he could have been; I don't think he was absent in December last.

Dr. J. F. Mann, sworn, says—I know Mr. Gage; I keep my horse at the stable of Martin Philbin, in Twenty-third street; I first became acquainted with Mr. Gage at Saratoga; during the month of December I think I saw Mr. Gage every day; my attention was drawn to Mr. Gage because I saw him riding almost daily with a pair of overalls above his knees; I am not the family physician of Mr. Gage; I frequently met him at the stable and at his own house; I should think, on an average, I saw Mr. Gage twice a week during the month of December; Unit him I have seen him dring about the business of Mr. Gage; I used frequently to meet him at the barber's shop at the Howard House.

To the Magistrate.—I cannot say that I saw Mr. Gage ride out from the stable twelve times during the month of December; I think I have seen him ride out four times during that period.

Oscar Hoyt sworn, says—I have known Mr. Gage for some ten years past; in the mont

Cross examination.—My business is to rent houses and collect rents of my own property, and also exchange business; I reside at No. 132/50th Ninth street, Williamsburg, Fifth avenue; Mr. Gage's business is a broker; on the 13th he paid me 320, which I had previously leaned him; on the 20 which I had previously leaned him; on the 20 on account of other borrowed moneys; I have had money transactions with Mr. Gage for the last seven or eight years past; I come to the city every day, call on my sequantanees, and call at Mr. Gage's office; I first became acquainted with Mr. Gage in the year 1843. Mr. Gage at that time kept an exchange office i do not know if Mr. Gage less that the kept an exchange office; I do not know if Mr. Gage less that regular exchange office. I have seen other persons in Mr. Gage's office; I do not know if Mr. Gage less that regular exchange for a loan of money or watches.

To the Magistrate—The room kept by Mr. Gage was on the second floor of No. 37, in the building corner of Dey street and Produkay; I have seen other things pass as the representation of money between parties in Gage's office; I fave w Mr. Gage is the principal of that the first pass as the representation of money between parties in Gage's office; I fave w Mr. Gage is the principal of that the first pass as the representation of money between parties in Gage's office; I have w Mr. Gage is the principal of that the first pass as the representation of money between parties in Gage's office; I fave w Mr. Gage is the principal of that the contract of the contr

for the last three months; during the month of December I think I saw Mr. Gage every day; if not in the forenoon, why I did in the afternoon; I don't think Mr. Gage could be absent three days, at any one time, since the first of December, without my knowing it

Here Mr. Smith, counsel for the defence, said that Judge William and several others were to be examined, to show most clearly that a mistake has been made in the identity of Mr. Gage.

The Magistrate suggested the idea that as the witnesses were not then present, and it was then seven o'clock, the futher hearing be postponed until three o'cleck yes, terday afternoon, and the matter thus stands adjourned. In this case further evidence was taken yesterday, ig behalf of the defence, and the magistrate decided, on the testimony produced, that an alibi had been clearly shown, and therefore dismissed the charge, and liberated Mr. Gage from custody.

A Charge of Embeztlement.—Officer Brown, of the Third district Police court, on Wednesday arrested William H. Wilson, of No. 196 Seventh street, on a warrant issued by Justice Welsh, wherein he stands charged with appropriating \$700 to his own use, the property of Mrs. Mary. Ann Williams, of Poughkeepsie, widow of Benjamin F. Williams. It seems that Mrs. Williams was made administrative for the settlement of her husband's estate, and on the 25th of January, 1852, employed Wilson as her agent, until the June following, during which time Wilson collected \$1,271 83, due to the estate from Messrs. Montross & Foggens, fruit dealers, in Washington market. Out of this sum Wilson retained \$700, and when asked for the money on a settlement by Mrs. Williams, he represented that he had deposited that amount with the firm of Coles & Thorn, ship chandlers, No. 91 West street, and took their note for the amount at seven per cent interest; and handed to Mrs. Williams a note which she understood was the one given by the said firm. On her return to Foughkeepsie, she exhibited the note in question to some relatives, when it was disc

note made by Wilson, of which the following is a copy:—
NEW York, June 24, 1862.
Seventy months after date I promise, to pay Mary Ann Williams, with interest, at six per cent, seven hundred dollars, value received. \$700. W. H. WILSON.
On the imposition being discovered, Mrs. Williams came to this city and called on Mr. Wilson; but not receiving from him the satisfaction required, she laid her complaint before the magistrate, who brought him up en a warrant, to answer a charge of embezzlement, by appropriating the money to his own purpose while in the employ of Mrs. Williams, acting as her agent. The magistrate has detained Wilson for a further examination.

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City Intelligence.

Mr. Summer's Lecture on France.—We are glad to learn that the Historical Society of this city have made arrangements with George Summer, Esq., of Boston, to deliver a lecture on France, at Metropolitan Hall, this evening, in aid of the five proof building fund. The lectures which have hitherto been delivered in aid of that laudable object have been of a truly sterling character, and the public have been laid under an obligation to the committee for having provided such a store of knowledge and amusement. In securing the services of Mr. Summer, the committee have still further evinced their judgment, and rendered the public still more indebted, for Mr. Summer enjoys a world-wide reputation, and the subject on which he intends to discourse derives peculiar interest from the present political and social condition of Europe-Having general and statistical knowledge of all the countries of the Old World, Mr. Summer will be enabled to lend additional charms to a subject which is at all times of an interesting nature; and thus the audience, while being enchanted with eloquence, will be instructed by facts. Mr. Sumner is probably the best travelled American falive—be has seen more of Europe, and is better acquainted with the distinguished men of that quarter of the globe.

California Emigration.—There is a good deal of talk

acquainted with the distinguished men of that quarter of the globe.

California Emigration.—There is a good deal of talk about the enormous emigration to California; and the statements are made up from the number of passengers reported as leaving in the steamships, from this port, for Aspinwail and Nicaragua. Now, we know that in several instances, and we have no reason to doubt but that in all, the numbers are greatly over-rated. Fictitious names are given; and in one instance we know that a steamship, of the Nicaragua line, reported as having on board more than four times as many passengers as she actually had. Another instance was in the Aspinwalf line, where nearly the whole Directory had been emptied into the passenger list. This may answer a very good purpose for rival lines to make a good show, but the profits do not look as well. There can be no humbug in the actual receipts and expenditures.

FIRIS.—About 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the third story of the house No. 111 Nassau street, but was immediately extinguished by the fire department, who were promptly on the spot. From the appearance of the fire it is supposed that some person left a lighted candle on the stairs, which set fire to them. With the exception of the burning of the stairs, the building sustained no damage. The boot and shoe shop of Mr. Rogers, on the second floor, was somewhat damaged by water. Capt. Leonard, with his men, were on the ground, and rendered efficient service in preserving order.

water. Capt. Leonard, with his men, were on the ground, and rendered efficient service in preserving order.

At a late hour on Tuesday evening last, a fire burst out in the fifth story of the house No. 212 Centre street, occupied by Jacobs & Lewis as a gimp and fringe manufactory. Before the fiames could be extinguished property to the amount of \$1,000 was destroyed. The firm are fully insured. The goods of Mr. Roberts, who occupies the fourth floor as an upholstery establishment, were somewhat damaged by water, The stock of Mr. Shomlow, silversmith, was also damaged by waters. The fire, which originated in the front part of the building, was confined to the fifth story alone.

Fall of A Building.—About 11½0 clock Tuesday forence, while workmen were engaged in digging for the foundation of the house No. 442 Fearl street, the side wall of Hyat's carpet store suddenly gave way, with a tremendous crush. The workmen had barely time to escape with their lives, and a horse, which was on the spot at the time, was instantly killed. With the exception of this no person was hurt. The men had a most miraculous escape with their lives, and if they had not seen the wall falling, they would inevitably been killed.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Tuesday, a man named Akinson Rice attempted to commit savide he invaries.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE—Tuesday, a man named Atkinson Rice, attempted to commit suicide, by jumping overboard from the Hoboken ferry boat Rumsey, while she was lying at the foot of Hoboken street, but was fortunately rescued before life had become extinct. He was conveyed to his house, No. 94 Laurens street, by the police of the Fifth district.

Accident.—At 7½ o'clock, Tuesday evening, a girl, named Augustine McFarland, was shot in the foot, at the corner of Tenth street and First avenue. It appears that two men, named John Barker and Michael Larkin, were akylarking with each other, when, by accident, a pistol, which one of them had in his possession, went off, the contents striking the above named girl in the foot. She was conveyed to her residence in a carriage, when medi-cal attendance was procured.

cal attendance was procured.

Run Oven.—A man, named Wm. McCoy, was knocked down Tuesday evening, about 7 o'clock, by an omnibus, at the corner of Bleecker street and the Bowery, and severely injured. He was picked up by the police, who conveyed him to a drug store, where his wounds were dressed.

Marine Affairs.

THE STANSHIP FLORIDA, Woodhull, arrived yesterday morning, from Savannah.

Smrs and Smr Building.—A gentleman, who keeps well posted up on all matters relating to commerce, furnishes us with the following interesting items:—

May 17, 1825, the timber ship Columbus, 3,500 tons burthen, was abandoned at sea, in lat. 46, lon. 29. She was from England, for St. John, N. B.

The ship Baron of Renfrew 5,282 tons burthen, sailed from Oughes for England, on the 23d of August 1895, and from Quebec for England on the 23d of August, 1825, and arrived in England in 27 days, with 9,515 tons of wood on

from Quebec for England on the 23d of August, 1825, and arrived in England in 27 days, with 9,515 tons of wood on board.

Vessels built in the United States in 37 ½ years, from 1815 to 1852.—

1816 a 1824, 10 years. 8,604 vessels. 879,858 tons. 1825 a 1834, 10 "...9,147". 1,089,805".

1825 a 1834, 10 "...9,147". 1,089,805".

1835 a 1844, 9½ "...8,005". 1,050,418".

1845 a 1852, 8 "...11,599". 2,072,595".

1848, 1851 vessels built, 318,076 tons } two greatest 1852, 1444 "... years.

More ships built in the State of Maine than in all theother States.—Salem Register.

SHEBULDING AT PHILADRIPHIA.—At the present time shipbuilding in the numerous yards along the Delaware front is very brisk, and the prospect is that an immense amount of this description of work will be done in Philadelphia during the year 1853. Among the vessels under way, is a consort for the steamship State of Georgia.

Messrs Vaughan & Lynn, Kensington, are constructing this ship, the dimensions of which are as follows:—Length, 220 feet; beam, 25 do; hold, 21 do. This new vessel will be ready for launching by June next. Mr. John K. Hammitt, at the foot of Maiden street, is about constructing a first class clipper ship. The following authentic statement exhibits the registered and enrolled and licensed tonnage. Ent'd & Licensed.

1849. 53,821 91 134,295 16 188,687 21 1850. 64,205 10 142,292 72 200,497 82 1851. 69,425 42 153,003 48 222,428 90 1852. 67,739 74 161,704 19 229,443 93 — Phil. N. American, Feb. 14.

Court Calendar—This Day.
SUPREME COURT—General Term.—The Broadway Railroad

SCHEMICOCKE—General Term.—The Broadway Failroad:
case still on.
SUPERME COURT.—CREUIT —Nos. 182, 153, 156, 144, 36,
1824 to 190, 192.
UNITED STATES DETRICT COURT.—Nos. 50 to 56, 42, 47, 10
COMMON PLEAS.—Part First.—Nos. 80, 475, 479, 401,
538 to 546, 512, 527. Part second.—Nos. 297, 331, 410,
419, 429, 490, 491, 494, 515, 516, 517, 519, 534, 535, 537.
SUPRIGO COURT.—Two branches.—Nos. 421, 528, 531,
522, 390, 73, 36, 43, 515, 372, 365, 375, 378, 394, 337,
548, 550, 561, 562, 563, 565, 288, 288, 478, 2644, 366,
554, 191, 557, 558, 559, 460, 561, 532, 563, 564, 565, 568,
569, 570.

Splendid Carpeting.—Smith & Lournsbery 442 Pearl street, are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of velvet, tapestry, Brussels, three ply, and ingrain carpetings, of chaste and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advances in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements.

Carpeting and Oil Cloth, Cheap for Cash. Carpeting and Oil Cloth, Cheap for Cash, william McGrorty, 142 Broadway, wishes to call the attention of families furnishing, to his present stock of carpets and oil cloths, which have been carefully selected, and consist of the richest goods for the spring trade, all of which he will dispose of at prices not to be underseld. Having purchased the balance of the Thompson-ville Company a stock previous to the great advance, he is enabled to offer carpets under the market price. Particular attention paid to tice furnishing of offices and steamboats.

California-Opposition to all Lines-Quick pleasure trip to California; a rush; fare 25 cents; tied eta sold at 312 Broadway. All who think of going to, o have the beat interest in California, should call immediately. They can see and hear of California as it is, an